

millions from the Treasury by an agency that is unnecessary. The syndicate is the fifth wheel to the Treasury coach and is an enormously expensive one to the people. We call the attention of our readers to the Washington letter referred to.

The City Deposits—The Custody of the City Funds and the Interest Question.

Comptroller Green last week addressed a letter to the City Chamberlain, expressing a want of confidence in the Tenth National Bank, in which was deposited two million one hundred thousand dollars belonging to the city of New York, and requesting the Chamberlain to "make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking institution of the city of recognized standing and means." This letter reached the Chamberlain at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and on Monday morning early that officer drew a warrant for one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the Tenth National Bank, and sent it to the Comptroller for his signature, for the purpose of drawing out that amount of the public deposit. The Chamberlain, in his reply to the Comptroller, states that he has withdrawn all but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Tenth National, "without any notice," in order to show how unnecessary are the Comptroller's apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys on deposit in that bank, but adds that he does not by this action waive his right to exclusive direction in regard to the custody and safety of the public moneys.

If Comptroller Green had any good grounds for believing that the Tenth National Bank is an unsafe depository of the city moneys he did perfectly right to counsel their withdrawal therefrom. No person else shared his fears as to the solvency of that institution, which is supposed to stand in as good credit as any bank of its capital in the city, and its prompt payment of nearly the whole of the large deposit at sight will probably remove even Comptroller Green's apprehension. If the request made to the Chamberlain was only prompted by less worthy motives it has only recoiled upon himself, for it has afforded the Tenth National bank an opportunity to prove its strength, and has fully justified the discretion of the Chamberlain in selecting it as a bank of deposit. Indeed, the "alarm" of the Comptroller must have been of recent origin. No portion of the deposits can be withdrawn from the Broadway Bank and placed in any other bank without the countersigning of the warrant by the Comptroller; hence that officer must have had full confidence in the solvency of the Tenth National when he consented, by his signature, to the transfer of so large an amount of the city moneys to that bank.

The Chamberlain is right in protesting against any intermeddling on the part of the Comptroller with the custody of the public funds. The present financial system contemplates the entire separation of the two offices. The Chamberlain is the treasurer of the city, holding custody of its moneys, responsible for their safe keeping, and giving bonds in a heavy amount—one million two hundred thousand dollars—for the faithful discharge of his duties. The object is clear. It would be an unwise policy to allow the Comptroller—who gives only twenty-five thousand dollars bonds—to draw warrants and pay them himself; to hold the custody of the city funds in one hand and to disburse them with the other. Whether the law regulating the Chamberlain's powers and prescribing his duties does or does not need amendment is foreign to the subject. The principle of separating the offices of Comptroller and Chamberlain is a good one, and the rest is matter of detail. The Herald long since advocated a law compelling the banks holding the city deposits to pay interest on the same, and, in its absence, approved the action of Chamberlain Sweeney, who, on his own responsibility, required the depositories to allow four per cent interest, and paid the amount over to the city, thus creating a fund of between four and five hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the taxpayers up to the time Chamberlain Palmer took office. Comptroller Green thought proper to prohibit this arrangement. Like much of the Comptroller's official conduct this action savored more of personal spite than of public spirit. The city received the money, but the Chamberlain obtained credit for the arrangement. The interests of the taxpayers were sacrificed to gratify petty jealousy. However much it may be the fashion to applaud Comptroller Green's honesty, these are plain facts, known to every citizen, and the communication from Chamberlain Palmer on the subject only renders them more clear and undeniable.

The Drama and Society—English and American Manners.
When an American "society" play is produced it is at once derided as a mere caricature of what it pretends to represent. We confess we have little sympathy with this carping criticism. It is often the result of bad temper than good judgment, and serves no worthy purpose either in its social or artistic aspects. American ladies frequently say "awful," and the best of them are sometimes rude in manner and speech. It is not much to their discredit except upon the stage. No body talks about "propriety" where the want of it is not attended by criminality, unless the impropriety is seen in "Saratoga," or "Divorce," or "Diamonds." Then everybody cries out as if the picture were positively hurtful. Yet the same people regard the visit of the Viscountess de Thonny to the dressing room of a ballet girl and the "first offense" of the Baroness who writes a letter to the adventurer in "Agnes" as domestic episodes fit to be contemplated by everybody. In the latest English comedy, Mr. Frank Marshall's "False Shame," one of the young ladies addresses her father as a "greedy old wretch." Miss Constance Howard submits to be kissed by her lover, and then tells him his kisses are much better than those of papa and mamma. American critics do not complain of these things, and English criticism regards them as faithful pictures of manners and behavior in "Merrie Old England." We see no reason to deny what all Englishmen accept; but if this play is the portrait it affects to be, England is in a worse condition socially than America. We have a murder nearly every day in the year and a diabolical disaster at least once in a fortnight;

but no American family having pretence to culture and fine feeling would shake hands with an expected thief who had attempted to win the affections of a young girl by treachery and fraud. Our people are no longer angry with Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens for exaggerating our foibles and peculiarities. Why should we be angry with a playwright for doing the same thing passes comprehension. Americans have never been drawn so faithfully or so kindly as by American dramatists, and it is mere "false shame" to deny the truthfulness of the picture.

If we turn from this singular revelation of English life and manners—a revelation in which the English seem to delight as if it did them honor—to the English ideal of what is American, we are forced to the conclusion that the English understanding is as feeble as English taste is degraded. The same Englishman who writes, "Thank you, Mr. Frank Marshall, for a very nice play," speaks of Mr. J. K. Emmett's "Frits" as a piece that would be "beneath notice were it not that it is portrayed certain scenes of American private life which must presumably be endowed with a tinge of truth, since they were rehearsed, as the playbill tells us, 'upwards of a thousand nights in the principal cities of the United States.'" This shows the average Englishman to be as deficient in humor as he is incorrect in his notions of what is "nice." Everybody in America knows that "Our Cousin German" is a bundle of incongruities which are laughable only because they are incongruous. We have always been inclined to accept Mr. Sothorn's Lord Dundreary and Dundreary's "Brother Sam" as incongruities of the same kind; but this logic forces us to regard them as portraying certain scenes of English private life which must presumably be endowed with a tinge of truth, since they were rehearsed upward of a thousand nights in England when the great actor returned home, some three or four years ago, to show his countrymen what fools they are. For the same reason everybody ought to see "False Shame." Many Americans cannot make a trip to England to see what a pert, flippant, ill-bred people the English have become. Thanks to Mr. Frank Marshall for a play which saves us the journey. In the "School for Scandal" Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a century ago, showed that the English gentry were backbiters and common slanderers. But even American criticism asks us to regard Lady Teazle and the rest as people of culture and refinement. English and Anglo-American criticism puts the same estimate upon the Earl of Dashington and Lord Chilton and Ernest Braggleigh. Let us look a moment at this gentility. The Earl insists upon his son fighting a duel with a fellow that he shakes hands with soon afterward; but not in this respect only, but in his entire conduct in regard to the "affair," he shows that English ears are no longer gentlemen. Lord Chilton risks the honor and happiness of a young girl that he may receive an insult with equanimity and toy with a blackguard. May Atherleigh and Constance Howard are young girls whom no gentleman would care to marry. Most wonderful of all is the ease with which a captain in the Royal Blues writes himself a liar and a thief. Even Dogberry did not write himself down an ass more readily. This is English society—a society which Englishmen applaud. Rude as Americans sometimes are, there is nothing in American society to equal it in degradation.

What, then, is the lesson to be learned from this new play, so acceptable on both sides of the Atlantic? First, evidently greater charity toward our own playwrights, and less sensitivity as to what is done and what is not done in good society. Secondly, the reception of English plays like "False Shame" as pictures of English society, to be seen and studied as such, but not to be copied in American homes. While we should not refuse to see ourselves on the stage as others see us in real life, we need not neglect seeing the vulgarity of other lands which would clothe itself with the specious attributes of gentility.

THE MISSISSIPPI.
The Latest Reports from Memphis—The Ice Rapidly Diminishing—A Gorge at Randolph Thirty Feet High.
MEMPHIS, Dec. 30, 1872.
A steady rain fell during the night, which has softened the ice, causing large quantities to slough off and sink, greatly lessening the danger to boats. The river is rising steadily. The floating ice is diminishing rapidly.

The officers of the Belle Lee, which arrived from below this morning, report that they met a large number of coal boats comparatively uninjured; and that they also rescued a man named Harvey, with his wife and child, from a dredge boat at the mouth of the St. Francis River.

The ferryboat Excelsior has sprung a leak and is sinking rapidly. She is valued at \$7,500 and will probably be a total loss; uninsured.

Parties who left Randolph yesterday morning, state that the ice gorged there thirty feet high, and that a bathtub containing seven persons was drawn under it and all on board perished. This news causes great excitement here among steamboat men.

The river is rising rapidly.

Almost Another Disaster Near Memphis.
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1872.
About eight o'clock this evening a large portion of ice in the river above Jefferson street broke away, carrying off the cabin of the Belle Pike, and at the foot of Monroe street struck the F. W. Strader, causing her to list so badly that it was feared she would capsize; but the ice soon passed and she righted again. At eleven o'clock to-night the weather was clear and a stiff breeze was blowing from the southeast. But little ice is running.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30, 1872.
A drizzling rain set in this morning, continued all day and has increased to a heavy storm to-night. All the snow has disappeared and the ice in the river is rapidly melting. The tow-boat Fisher began to-night to break the gorge of ice in the river below South St. Louis, and to-morrow the steamer Marble City and one or two other boats will assist and cut a passage through to the bridge. The ice gorge above the bridge still continues, but if the rain does not cease it will probably be abandoned to-morrow as a roadway for barges.

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EAST AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from Zanzibar.

The United States War Steamer Yantic in Port After a Run Through the Suez Canal.

Imperial Accord of Audience to the American Officers.

Courtesies of State by His Highness the Sultan and International Speeches.

Grand American E Vort for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Highly Important and Most Affecting Declaration by the Sultan.

Solemn Abolitionist Pledge of the Potentate to the American People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent at Zanzibar, East Africa, by way of London:—

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 18, 1872.
The United States steamship Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson, arrived at this port on the 10th instant, after a voyage from Norfolk and through the Suez Canal.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS PRESENTED TO THE SULTAN.

On the next day, His Highness the Sultan, being duly notified, Mr. John F. Webb, United States Consul, and Captain Wilson, accompanied by the officers of the Yantic, paid a visit to Burghash, Prince of Zanzibar and Peneba, and the African coast from the Jub to the Mozambique.

SALUTE TO THE UNION FLAG.

As they advanced near the palace the Sultan came forward to receive them through lines of body guards drawn up in front of his palace, and the first salute fired in honor of an American vessel during fifteen years was given by the water battery.

REFRESHMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTS.

After a cordial interchange of compliments Prince Burghash conducted Consul Webb, Captain Wilson and the other officers of the vessel to the divan.

AMERICAN REPORT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The usual Oriental courtesies of coffee and sherbet being given and accepted, Captain Wilson, through Consul Webb, expressed the sentiments of the American people as regards the East African slave trade, and the hope that he would consent to the abrogation of the clause which permits slavery to Zanzibar and to British dominion territory, contained in the treaty made with England in 1840.

The Sultan, in reply, promised that he would consult with his Vizier, and give his answer in a few days.

A MOMENTOUS STATEMENT IN REPLY.

On the 17th inst. the reply of Prince Burghash was received in answer to the demands of Captain Wilson for the abrogation of the slave clause. The answer was briefly as follows:—"Thirty-three years ago I was forbidden by my father, Seyd Seyd, to export slaves to the territory of Muscat. Since that time the only slaves that arrive at Muscat from East Africa are conveyed thither surreptitiously without my knowledge or consent. The chiefs of the tribes of Oman along the Persian Gulf despatch their ships to Momhas and Kilwa for slaves and return to their own coast with cargoes unknown to me. But since the American people, whom I love, wish me to exert greater efforts for the suppression of this traffic, I give you my promise that such efforts will not be wanting, for it is my own sincere wish that the slave trade should be stopped."

NAVAL PREPARATION FOR THE RECEPTION OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Briton arrived here on the 12th instant. She waits the arrival of the British yacht Enchantress, carrying Sir Bartle Frere and suite. Two other English cruisers are expected.

The United States ship Yantic will also wait the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere.

THE STEAMSHIP GERMANY.

French Charity for the Relief of the Rescued Passengers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1872.
A money collection was taken up in the churches of Rochelle yesterday for the relief of the passengers who were rescued from the wreck of the steamship Germany, and 1,000 francs were obtained for the charity.

RUSSIA.

His Highness the Czarowitz Hopel of Convallescence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30, 1872.
The medical bulletin issued at the palace this morning announces that His Highness the Czarowitz slept six hours last night, and that the fever has diminished.

GERMANY AND ROME.

Prussian Press Cautious Concerning the Vatican Insult Publication—Berlin Diplomacy with the Holy See Closed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 30, 1872.
The journals of Königsberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocution.

The Charge d'Affaires of the German Legation to the Vatican will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the 1st of January on account of the allocution.

Imperial Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican Broken Off.

ROME, Dec. 30, 1872.
The German Charge d'Affaires informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed from Berlin to take unlimited leave of absence. He has since closed the Legation and quit Rome for Berlin.

ENGLAND.

Change Rates for Money—Bullion on Balance to the Bank—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1872.
The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is—two o'clock in the afternoon—higher than the bank rate by 1/4 per cent.

BULLION ON BALANCE TO THE BANK.
The amount of bullion gone to the Bank of England on balance to-day is \$25,000.

SIX THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE BALES OF AMERICAN COTTON were landed at Liverpool from two vessels to-day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Speaker Blaine arrived in Augusta, Me., last evening.

General J. A. Williams, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Senator Schurz is the guest of Governor Jewell, in Hartford, Conn.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, is at the Hoffman House.

The City Council of Macon, Ga., have elected Rev. J. W. Burke Mayor of that city.

General N. P. Banks is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is on his way to Washington.

Capital R. J. W. Bristow, of the steamship Oceanic, is at the New York Hotel.

Congressman James W. Tyler, of Indiana, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. W. David, of Boston, has been lecturing in Geneva, Switzerland, on Asiatic travel.

Miss Harriet E. Walker is a new lecturer in Iowa. She is talking about "Men, Women and Politics."

The report that Senator Morrill is seriously ill is untrue. He is enjoying as good health as usual.

Six of the signers of Jeff Davis' bill bond are dead, but Gerrit Smith, who headed the list, still lives.

Senator Sherman is in his committee room at the Capitol every day, at work on matters referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Carpenter was entertained at a banquet in Milwaukee last night, by the Young Men's Republican Club of that city.

Senator Lyman Trumbull is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he arrived yesterday with his son Walter, who is his secretary.

The report that Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, had three ribs broken has been contradicted. He declares the report to be a rival one.

The oldest inhabitant has formally announced that the late cold snap was more severe than at any former time within his recollection.

Professor Agassiz expects Lake Erie to dry up in about twenty thousand years. Quite likely he may himself be pretty well desiccated sooner.

Governor Hoffman will stay in Albany until, however, arrive at the Clarendon Hotel to-day.

J. Turner, bellringer of Brixlegg, in the Tyrol, for nearly forty years, lately hung himself from the cross at the top of the steeple. Crossed in love.

Lord and Lady Hobart have taken up their residence at Madras, India, for the cold weather, and have begun their hospitalities with a grand ball.

At the Smithfield Christmas cattle show Her Majesty Queen Victoria took "first honors" in pigs, and the Duchess of Athol was first in Scotch cattle.

Assistant Attorney General C. H. Hill yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Boston, where he spent Christmas. He will go to Washington to-day.

An Englishman and a heathen, Ah Sin, recently got into a fight in San Francisco because the latter said that China burned more powder in fireworks than England did in war.

Death has vacated the seat in the Prussian House of Lords now held by the hereditary Prince Maurice Casimir de Bentheim Tecklenburg, who had attained the age of eighty-seven.

Miss Sophie Barney was awarded the premium by the Montgomery (Ala.) fair, as being the most capable of making the best wife for a poor man. Are there any Sophies of her kind in Gotham?

Ex-United States Senator and ex-Minister to Spain John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, went to the polls and voted on election day, and has not been out of his house since. He has been sick for over a year.

General Gibbon, of the United States Army, who yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel, is to assume the place of General Jeff C. Davis in this department. General Davis has been ordered to Arizona.

Signor Lanza, Italian Minister of the Interior, has directed the Prefects of the Kingdom to expel all gypsies. He says, "They are nuisances in the cities, dangerous in the country and indecent everywhere."

Senator Chandler has returned to Washington from a trip to his home at Detroit, bringing reports of very cold weather and the utter demoralization of the Austin Blair seceders from the republican ranks last fall.

The funerals of Mr. Wilbur F. Rice and his wife, who were married on the 5th inst. and killed on the 24th by the recent railroad accident, took place at West Henrietta, near Rochester, on Sunday last. They were buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

The police of Bombay have received orders to request the wealthy Parsees and natives to discontinue the practice of dressing their servants and followers in scarlet livery, which in India is reserved for the followers of Governors of provinces.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon is reported to have expressed pleasure at the late doings at Versailles. "M. Thiers," he added, "is playing my game, and he is doing it so well that I shall be recalled to France even sooner than I could wish." Il s'aute pour mieux reculer, perhaps.

The marriage of the Duchess de Persigny with M. Lemoine appears to encounter some opposition from the lady's own relatives. Her mother, the Princess de Moskova, has lodged a formal opposition to the union, and the daughter has appealed to the French tribunals to obtain the removal of the impediment.

Mr. William F. Havemeyer will assume the office of Mayor for the third time to-morrow. He will, immediately after entering upon his duties, administer the oath of office to the new Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. From twelve M. to one P. M. he will receive his officials and the public in the Governor's Room. Mr. Havemeyer will have no reception at his home on account of the recent death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jas. J. Craig.

SPAIN.

Madrid in Opposition to Amadeus—His Majesty Excited—A Bourbonist Insurrection Expected.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 30, 1872.
The citizens of Madrid are opposed to King Amadeus, who is greatly excited.
A rising of the Alphonists is expected.
The government is prepared to suppress it.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The barometer continues highest, but falling, over the Atlantic States, with clear weather, except over the Middle States, where cloudy weather, with areas of snow and rain, is now prevailing; it has risen over the Northwest, with northerly to westerly winds, clearing weather and falling temperature. Areas of light rain have prevailed from Tennessee to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and thence northward; over Lake Erie and the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather and light snow. The temperature has risen from the Lakes to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

Probabilities.
For New England easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and snow; for the Middle States easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain, except for Northern New York, where snow is probable; for the South Atlantic States easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Northwest increasing pressure, northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature and generally clear weather, these conditions extending eastward and southward into the Upper Lake region and Ohio Valley; but midnight telegraphic reports from Nebraska to Southern Ohio and southward to the Western Gulf have not yet been received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald building:
S. A. M. 1872. 1871. 1872.
3 A. M. 30 32 30 P. M. 32 32 32
6 A. M. 30 30 14 P. M. 33 33 33
9 A. M. 31 31 16 P. M. 34 34 34
12 M. 31 31 21 P. M. 35 35 35
Average temperature yesterday 30 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 30 1/2

MORE "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

The Wet Storm of Last Night—Its Effect Upon the Sleighting and the Enjoyment of New Year's Day—Sloppy Streets—The Weather Yesterday.

A snow storm began at ten P. M. last night which had the effect, as will be seen from the appended record, of ameliorating the frigidity of the weather. The fall of the fairy element, which was at first so unpronounced that one could not tell whether to expect rain or a continuation of the snow—soon resolved itself into a genuine snow storm. From its beginning it slowly increased in violence, until it gave promise of being the child of what was experienced on last Thursday. But the incidents of its birth and progress are in striking contrast with those of Thursday's storm; the thermometer, instead of falling rapidly as it did that occasion, fell only from twenty-five to twenty-one degrees in the space of nine hours, and the snow was of a very different character, inasmuch as it was a damp, soft snow, which is easily melted, and is not so likely to stick to the action of the wind. Should to-day be a warm one, the hopes of many an expectant metropolitan who contemplated visiting his friends on New Year's Day on runners, will be cruelly blasted, for in such an event sleighing will be rendered next to impossible during the day. The only advantage now for the sleigher is that the hopes of many days will be realized.

The flakes fell in fine, misty clouds, and as soon as they touched the sidewalk, they straightaway melted and rendered the passage of the streets for the night very disagreeable indeed, much more so than during the storm of the 24th. The ice on the Central Park lakes. Let us pray for this consummation, so devoutly to be wished.

COLD WEATHER NORTH AND EAST.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30, 1872.
The extreme cold weather continues. The thermometer at Concord, N. H., this morning was eight degrees below zero; at White River, Vt., twenty-four degrees below, and at Lewiston, Me., twenty degrees below.

UTAH.

Eleven Men Buried in the Cottonwood Snow Slide—A Citizen of Salt Lake City Recommended for Governor.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 30, 1872.
It has been ascertained that eleven men were buried in the Cottonwood slide, some of them being strangers from the East. Three bodies have been recovered. It is reported that three more slides occurred on Sunday last. One man was carried down by one of them, but was rescued without receiving serious injury.

The smallpox scare has proved to be a false alarm. Only one or two cases are known as yet.

The Prisoners of today strongly advocated the appointment of the senior member of the firm of Walker Bros. for Governor of Utah, upon the principle that citizens of the Territories should hold the offices of honor.

George Q. Cannon has reached home for the holidays. A week of rain and snow closed last night.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at five o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past four o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Barnett's Miniature Toilettes—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Apparatus, admirably adapted to the Toilet table and traveler's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

A-Spenehede's Festival Hat for the New Year is the most fashionable and novel specimen of a full dress visiting hat ever made. It is of the latest style, and is made of the finest materials, and is highly recommended by the young men of New York. It is highly recommended and endorsed by the press of the season, and although the price is only \$7, it takes the lead in the richness and beauty of its appointments as well as in its quality and durability.

Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, 115 Nassau street.

A-Herrings' Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 261 and 262 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton street and Broadway, Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sundays from 10 to 5 P. M.

A-Genevieve Jacobs and Java Coffees, For the New Year's table, A. ANGEVIN'S ESSENCE, 437 and 439 5th Avenue, established 1841.

A-For Your Holiday Hats, Seal Caps and GLOVES, call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A-Holiday Present for Gentlemen. FORD'S HOLIDAY PRESENTS, 271 Broadway, 2nd floor, opposite the Herald.

A-My Daughter Was Completely cured of Nervous Fits and severe Nervous Debility, by W. J. B. KEENE'S ANTI-DOSE.

WILLIAM LUNDY, 227 Duane street, Brooklyn.

A-Good Thing to Know. For a cough or a cold, your very best help is HALE'S HONEY OF THE HILLS